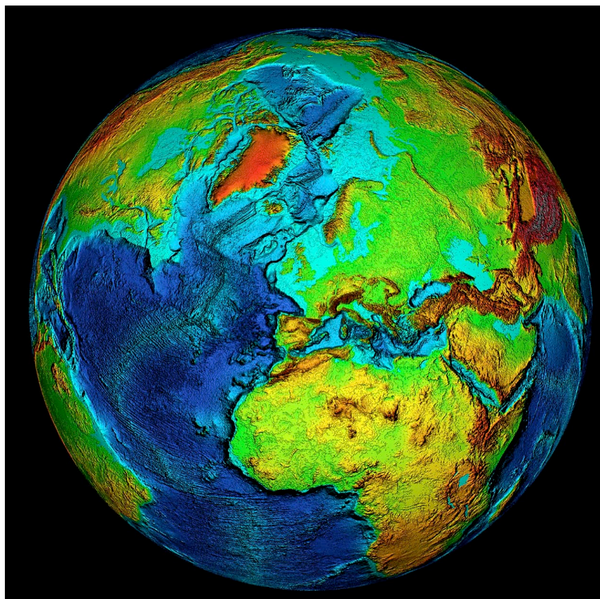
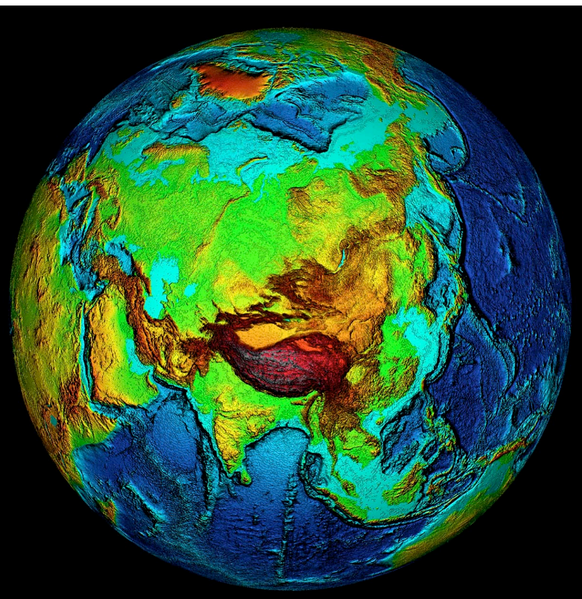
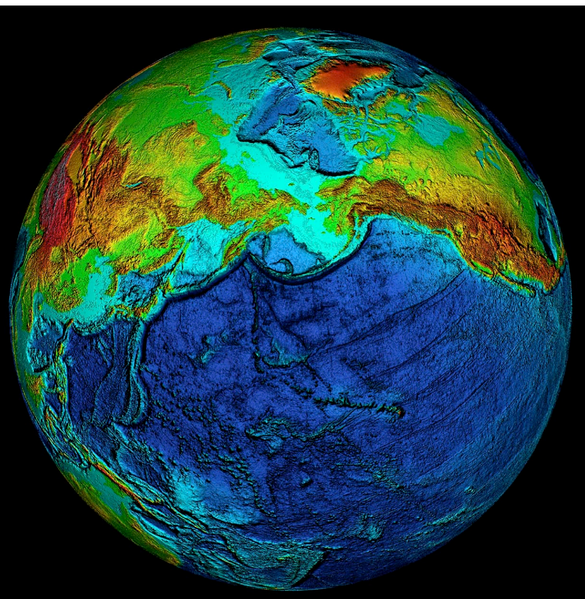


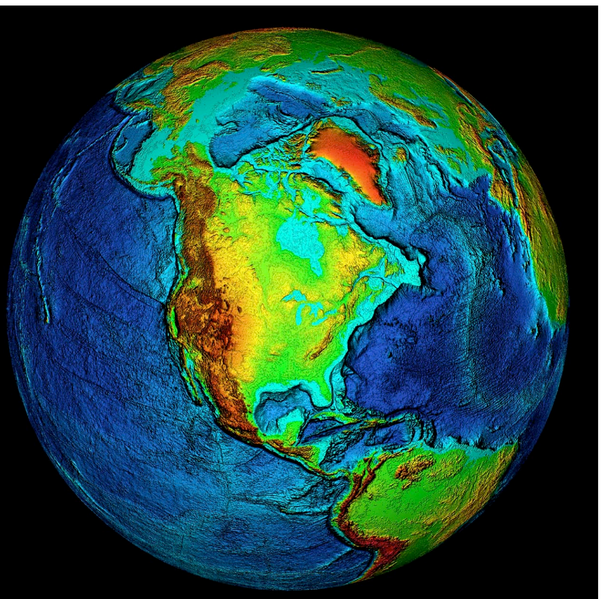
0° E



90° E

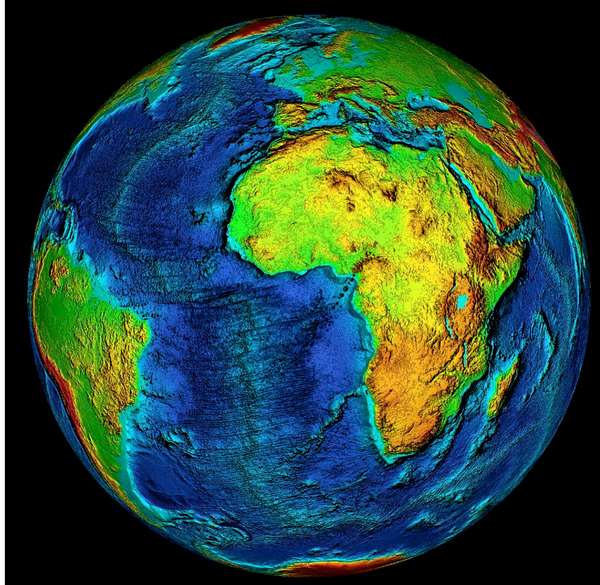


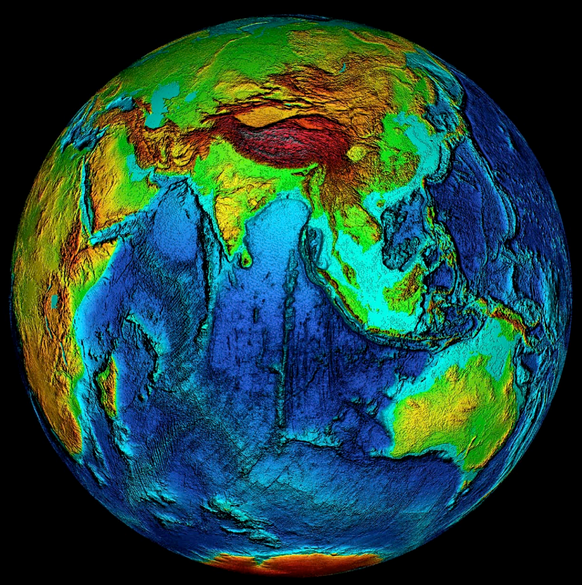
180° E

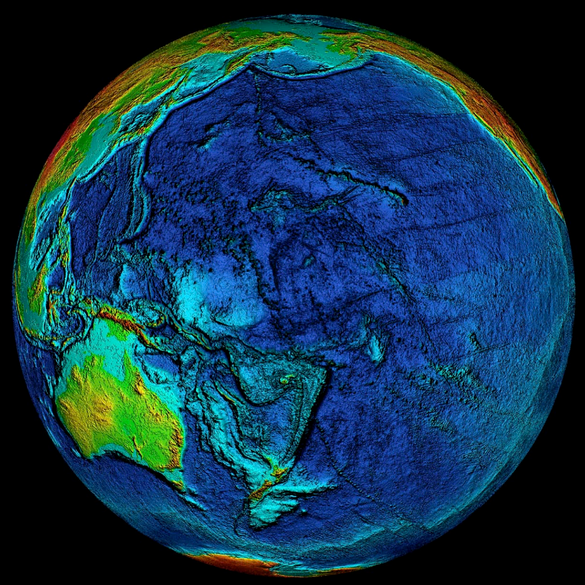


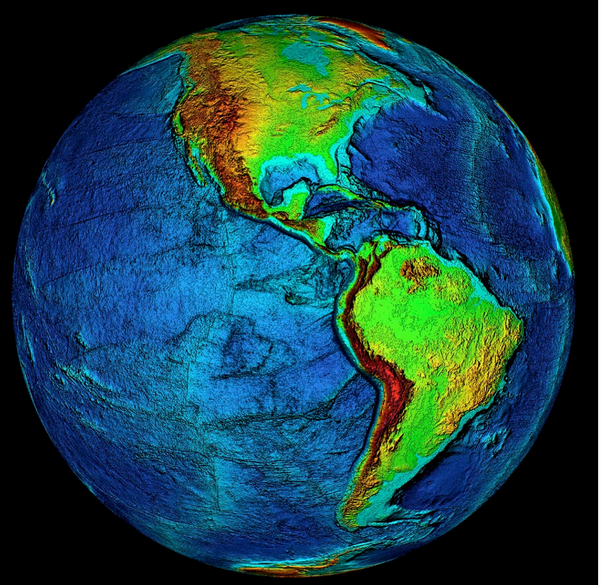
90° W

45° N

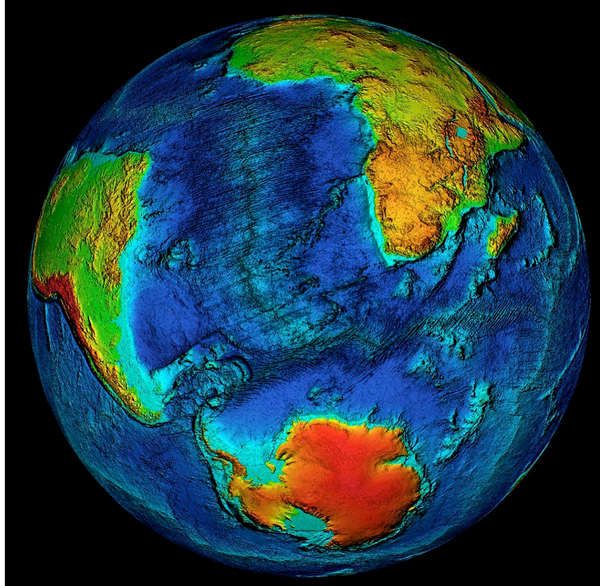


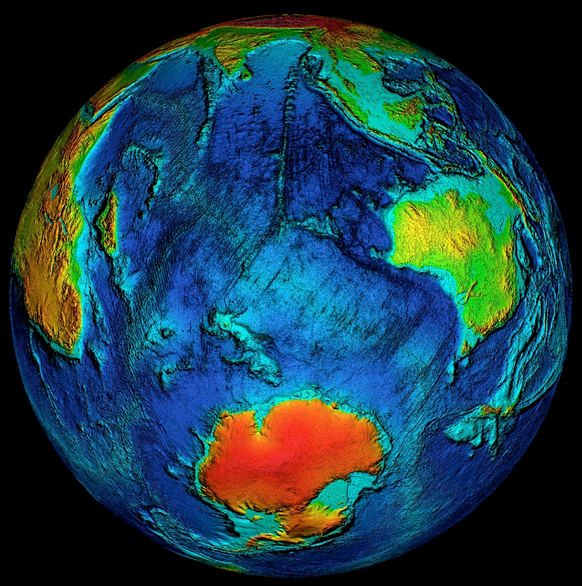


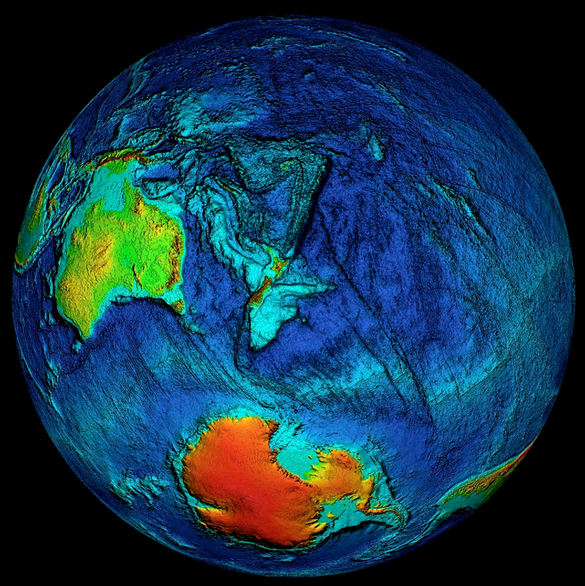


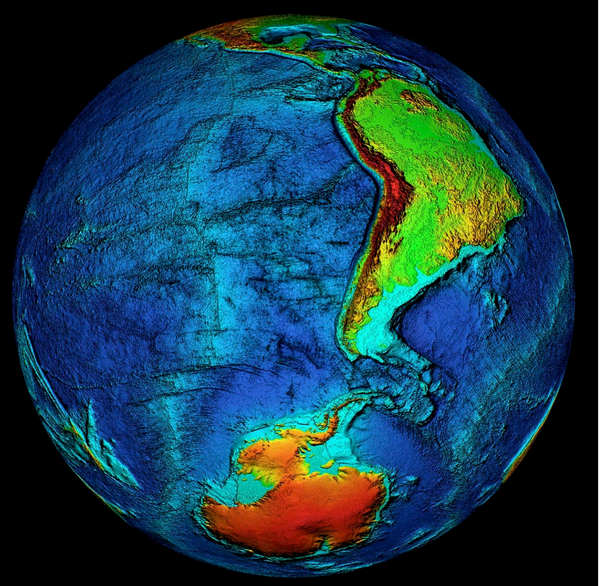


0° N

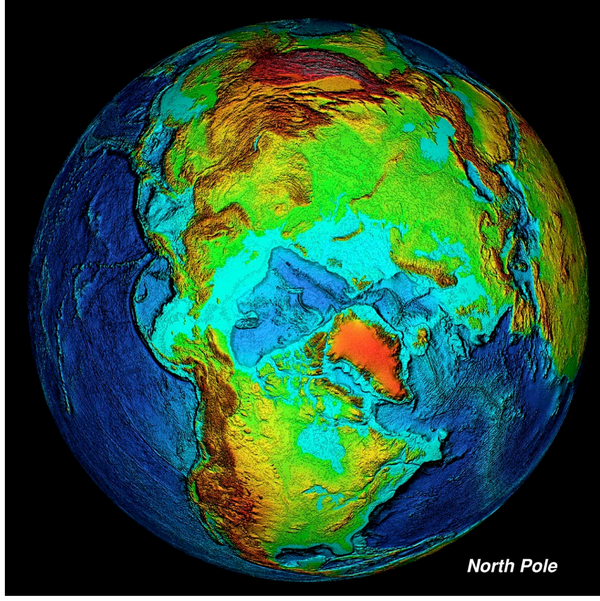




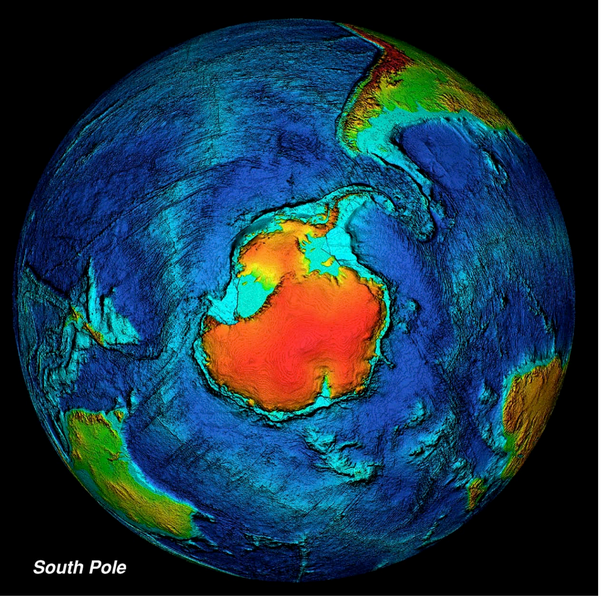




45° S



North Pole



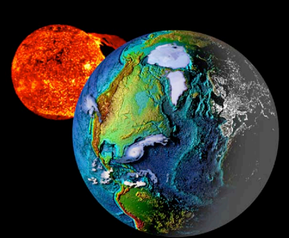
South Pole

(Latitude and Longitude numbers between images indicate center point of each view)

Views of the Globe

Modeled from Digital Elevation Data

These images were generated from digital data bases of land and sea-floor elevations originally on a 2-minute latitude/longitude grid, subsampled to ~5 minutes for the spherical modeling. A texture-mapped, orthographic-projection view was used for the images. The center viewpoints of the globes step 90° of longitude from 0° East around the world eastward to 90° West. Viewpoint latitudes step ±45° either side of the Equator, and directly over the Equator and each pole. The resolution of the gridded data varies from 2 minutes (2 n. mi. or 3.66 km at the Equator) for the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Ocean floors and all land masses to 5 minutes for the Arctic Ocean floor. Data points were resampled from 2-minute gridded ocean depths derived from satellite altimery of the sea surface between 64° N and 72°S; Seafloor data northward from 64° North are from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) Version 1. Land data were primarily from 30-second gridded data collected from various sources by the (then) National Imagery and Mapping Agency.



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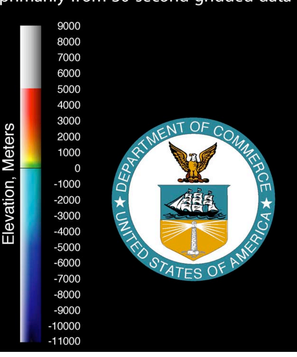

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Views of the Globe

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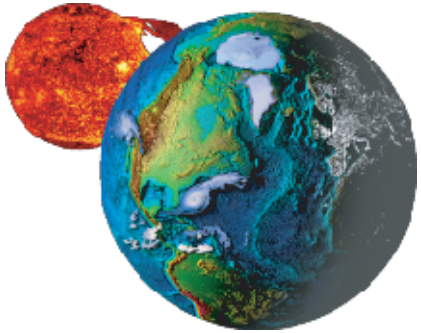

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